

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The National Era is published every Thursday in the following terms:

Single copy, one year	\$2.00
Three copies, one year	5.00
Five copies, one year	8.00
Ten copies, one year	16.00
Single copy, six months	1.00
Ten copies, six months	8.00

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly subscription, except in the case of Clubs.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$3, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era.

Our old city is unusually situated this winter. Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unusual life. Lectures abound, and are crowded.

It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the recent temple have been wonderfully successful. Tickets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be.

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures, that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusiasm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house singing with a greater enthusiasm than during some of these lectures. The lecturers do not seem to care to produce feeling, as do lecturers which exists. On this subject the whole seems to be charged with electricity, and a speaker seems to be only the conductor through which it flashes into expression.

It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost as beneath attention, as a disorganizer and a madman, has drawn out of the largest and most enthusiastic houses of any winter; and that, though the object of his lecture was to prove the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the slightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by attributing it to Mr. Phillips an almost fabulous amount of the most successful oratory. As in the time of Luther, the Romans, the teachers sought to cover up the mighty fact by the most absurd movement of society by ascribing to Luther supernatural gifts of person, intellect, voice, and manner; so now, many seek to bind themselves to the great change in the community, by attributing it to the oratorical power of an individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its lightnings almost wholly in vain, and that such an audience would once have received such a communication as the Jews did of constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land.

H. D. S.

Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN—NO. 5.

The Duke of Angoulême, on entering Spain, put forward the following proclamation: "Spaniards! everything will be done for you and with you. The French army, and only by your auxiliaries; your own flag will alone wave over your cities; the provinces that your soldiers shall traverse will be administered in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. We do not pretend to impose upon you laws; we only desire to restore to you order."

This was at least conciliatory in spirit and courteous in language; but three days after the Duke's proclamation appeared, another document had been issued from the French territory, of a most grossly offensive character. "Spaniards!" it said, "to you belongs the glory of exterminating the Revolutionary Hyndra. The Provisional Junta of Government declares that sovereignty resides entirely in the King, and emanates from him. Spaniards! your Government declares that it does not recognize, and holds as null, all the public and administrative acts, as well as the measures of a Government established by rebellion, and that consequently it temporarily re-establishes things in the state in which they were previously to the 7th March, 1820." This was indeed an insulting defiance, certainly not calculated to procure a peaceful restoration of the absolute prerogative, but to rouse every patriotic Spaniard to the most vigorous resistance. But, strange to say, among this extraordinary display of constancy and intensity that electrified all Europe, in the contest against Napoleon, all Europe was paralyzed, although the official returns of the army of Spain, at the invasion, gave an effective force of 95,750 men.

The French army marched from the Bidasoa to Madrid without resistance. On the 18th May, the Count Abisbal, who commanded the garrison of Madrid, surrendered the capital, which the French entered on the 20th. Mina, who commanded in Catalonia, having offered a vain resistance, embarked for England on the 7th November, and he has the glory of being the last to submit. On the 26th June, Morillo, to whom the defence of Galicia had been intrusted, issued a proclamation, declaring that "he would not acknowledge the Government illegally established by the Cortes," though from that Government he derived his commission. He signed his intention of sending a flag of truce to the French, and proposed a suspension of hostilities.

The preamble to this convention contains the following passages, which illustrate the dismal character of the Spaniards at this critical juncture. "The cause which we defend, although just in its origin, and honorably sustained, ceased to be so from the moment when the majority of the nation pronounced against it, and especially after what happened to the King and royal family, on their departure from Seville, when the King was placed in a state of captivity, which left him no freedom to act, even within the circle of the powers assigned to him by the Constitution. Henceforward, therefore, the legitimacy of the Cadiz Government has become a mere illusion, and I should consider myself culpable, were I to continue any longer to obey it, and in this manner to prolong, and even to aggravate, the enormous misfortune which already weighs upon us. Induced by these causes, and animated and supported by the sentiments of the whole army under my command, solemnly and authentically declared, I have determined to enter into negotiations with Count Molitor, commanding the second corps of the French army."

The Cadiz Cortes denounced Morillo as a traitor, and sentenced him to death; but their power was gone, and others soon followed the example of Morillo. Ballasteros, who held Valencia, retired to Murcia, and subsequently to Granada, as the French advanced. On the 4th August, he acknowledged the authority of the Madrid Regency. Riego left Cadiz, hoping to prevail on the army of Ballasteros to renege

be in the right place; and we predict that even his classical compatriot, Sumner, will not merit better of the Republic than he."

One of the principal sensations of Boston this winter, has been caused by the course of Lectures on Poetry, delivered by Russell Lowell, before the Lowell Institute.

Such a rush has there been to them, that it has been entirely impossible to accommodate all who sought admission; and Mr. Lowell has repeated them afterwards to equally thronged houses. The course is upon English Poetry, and comprises a history of English Poetry and poets from the earliest times.

Every lecture has been a brilliant success—even, as reported in the daily papers, are of more truly poetical than the poems he reviews. These lectures, so full of thought, so warmly humorous, and feeling, are destined to make their mark in our literary history. Yet we trust the author will not forget, in the brilliancy of his success, that it is the poet's first work to create, not to analyze.

Let him give more works for future historians to record. The brilliancy of Lowell's work has so dazzled the eyes of many, that they have not till recently appreciated the wide scope, the deep feeling, the exquisite word painting, the true appreciation of nature, in his serious poems. There is a spirit and sprightliness about his most careless sketch, that shows the hand of a master. To those who have delighted in him, merely as the gay and entertaining companion, we would recommend a study of his Vision of Sir Launfal, or Beaver Brook, or almost any of the fugitive pieces in his two volumes of Poems, and they will find him rising before them in a new attitude.

Can America have cheerful poets? Certainly. Does she not? Is our hot, busy, talky, now-mongering age, favorable to the poet? For one reason, it is particularly so. The sensitive heart is scorched and overworn with this bustling materiality, and longs for a contrast—for the unreal, the dreamy. In this reactive mood of our over-driven cities lies the poet's hope and sphere. We long for him, just as city people long for green trees and quiet streams; and year by year his way over us will increase. Witness the success of Whittier's last beautiful idyl, Maud Muller, which has found its way, like a flash from the *Era*, into newspapers and magazines through the country. We have met it in the parlor and the kitchen, everywhere a favorite. Pray ask him for another!

Since poetry is eternal, and the need of it constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land.

H. D. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era.

Our old city is unusually situated this winter. Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unusual life. Lectures abound, and are crowded.

It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the recent temple have been wonderfully successful. Tickets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be.

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures, that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusiasm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house singing with a greater enthusiasm than during some of these lectures. The lecturers do not seem to care to produce feeling, as do lecturers which exists. On this subject the whole seems to be charged with electricity, and a speaker seems to be only the conductor through which it flashes into expression.

It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost as beneath attention, as a disorganizer and a madman, has drawn out of the largest and most enthusiastic houses of any winter; and that, though the object of his lecture was to prove the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the slightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by attributing it to Mr. Phillips an almost fabulous amount of the most successful oratory. As in the time of Luther, the Romans, the teachers sought to cover up the mighty fact by the most absurd movement of society by ascribing to Luther supernatural gifts of person, intellect, voice, and manner; so now, many seek to bind themselves to the great change in the community, by attributing it to the oratorical power of an individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its lightnings almost wholly in vain, and that such an audience would once have received such a communication as the Jews did of constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land.

H. D. S.

Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN—NO. 5.

The Duke of Angoulême, on entering Spain, put forward the following proclamation: "Spaniards! everything will be done for you and with you. The French army, and only by your auxiliaries; your own flag will alone wave over your cities; the provinces that your soldiers shall traverse will be administered in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. We do not pretend to impose upon you laws; we only desire to restore to you order."

This was at least conciliatory in spirit and courteous in language; but three days after the Duke's proclamation appeared, another document had been issued from the French territory, of a most grossly offensive character. "Spaniards!" it said, "to you belongs the glory of exterminating the Revolutionary Hyndra. The Provisional Junta of Government declares that sovereignty resides entirely in the King, and emanates from him. Spaniards! your Government declares that it does not recognize, and holds as null, all the public and administrative acts, as well as the measures of a Government established by rebellion, and that consequently it temporarily re-establishes things in the state in which they were previously to the 7th March, 1820." This was indeed an insulting defiance, certainly not calculated to procure a peaceful restoration of the absolute prerogative, but to rouse every patriotic Spaniard to the most vigorous resistance. But, strange to say, among this extraordinary display of constancy and intensity that electrified all Europe, in the contest against Napoleon, all Europe was paralyzed, although the official returns of the army of Spain, at the invasion, gave an effective force of 95,750 men.

The French army marched from the Bidasoa to Madrid without resistance. On the 18th May, the Count Abisbal, who commanded the garrison of Madrid, surrendered the capital, which the French entered on the 20th. Mina, who commanded in Catalonia, having offered a vain resistance, embarked for England on the 7th November, and he has the glory of being the last to submit. On the 26th June, Morillo, to whom the defence of Galicia had been intrusted, issued a proclamation, declaring that "he would not acknowledge the Government illegally established by the Cortes," though from that Government he derived his commission. He signed his intention of sending a flag of truce to the French, and proposed a suspension of hostilities.

The preamble to this convention contains the following passages, which illustrate the dismal character of the Spaniards at this critical juncture. "The cause which we defend, although just in its origin, and honorably sustained, ceased to be so from the moment when the majority of the nation pronounced against it, and especially after what happened to the King and royal family, on their departure from Seville, when the King was placed in a state of captivity, which left him no freedom to act, even within the circle of the powers assigned to him by the Constitution. Henceforward, therefore, the legitimacy of the Cadiz Government has become a mere illusion, and I should consider myself culpable, were I to continue any longer to obey it, and in this manner to prolong, and even to aggravate, the enormous misfortune which already weighs upon us. Induced by these causes, and animated and supported by the sentiments of the whole army under my command, solemnly and authentically declared, I have determined to enter into negotiations with Count Molitor, commanding the second corps of the French army."

The Cadiz Cortes denounced Morillo as a traitor, and sentenced him to death; but their power was gone, and others soon followed the example of Morillo. Ballasteros, who held Valencia, retired to Murcia, and subsequently to Granada, as the French advanced. On the 4th August, he acknowledged the authority of the Madrid Regency. Riego left Cadiz, hoping to prevail on the army of Ballasteros to renege

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

NO. 424.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era.

Our old city is unusually situated this winter. Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unusual life. Lectures abound, and are crowded.

It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the recent temple have been wonderfully successful. Tickets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be.

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures, that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusiasm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house singing with a greater enthusiasm than during some of these lectures. The lecturers do not seem to care to produce feeling, as do lecturers which exists. On this subject the whole seems to be charged with electricity, and a speaker seems to be only the conductor through which it flashes into expression.

It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost as beneath attention, as a disorganizer and a madman, has drawn out of the largest and most enthusiastic houses of any winter; and that, though the object of his lecture was to prove the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the slightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by attributing it to Mr. Phillips an almost fabulous amount of the most successful oratory. As in the time of Luther, the Romans, the teachers sought to cover up the mighty fact by the most absurd movement of society by ascribing to Luther supernatural gifts of person, intellect, voice, and manner; so now, many seek to bind themselves to the great change in the community, by attributing it to the oratorical power of an individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its lightnings almost wholly in vain, and that such an audience would once have received such a communication as the Jews did of constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land.

H. D. S.

Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN—NO. 5.

The Duke of Angoulême, on entering Spain, put forward the following proclamation: "Spaniards! everything will be done for you and with you. The French army, and only by your auxiliaries; your own flag will alone wave over your cities; the provinces that your soldiers shall traverse will be administered in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. We do not pretend to impose upon you laws; we only desire to restore to you order."

This was at least conciliatory in spirit and courteous in language; but three days after the Duke's proclamation appeared, another document had been issued from the French territory, of a most grossly offensive character. "Spaniards!" it said, "to you belongs the glory of exterminating the Revolutionary Hyndra. The Provisional Junta of Government declares that sovereignty resides entirely in the King, and emanates from him. Spaniards! your Government declares that it does not recognize, and holds as null, all the public and administrative acts, as well as the measures of a Government established by rebellion, and that consequently it temporarily re-establishes things in the state in which they were previously to the 7th March, 1820." This was indeed an insulting defiance, certainly not calculated to procure a peaceful restoration of the absolute prerogative, but to rouse every patriotic Spaniard to the most vigorous resistance. But, strange to say, among this extraordinary display of constancy and intensity that electrified all Europe, in the contest against Napoleon, all Europe was paralyzed, although the official returns of the army of Spain, at the invasion, gave an effective force of 95,750 men.

The French army marched from the Bidasoa to Madrid without resistance. On the 18th May, the Count Abisbal, who commanded the garrison of Madrid, surrendered the capital, which the French entered on the 20th. Mina, who commanded in Catalonia, having offered a vain resistance, embarked for England on the 7th November, and he has the glory of being the last to submit. On the 26th June, Morillo, to whom the defence of Galicia had been intrusted, issued a proclamation, declaring that "he would not acknowledge the Government illegally established by the Cortes," though from that Government he derived his commission. He signed his intention of sending a flag of truce to the French, and proposed a suspension of hostilities.

The preamble to this convention contains the following passages, which illustrate the dismal character of the Spaniards at this critical juncture. "The cause which we defend, although just in its origin, and honorably sustained, ceased to be so from the moment when the majority of the nation pronounced against it, and especially after what happened to the King and royal family, on their departure from Seville, when the King was placed in a state of captivity, which left him no freedom to act, even within the circle of the powers assigned to him by the Constitution. Henceforward, therefore, the legitimacy of the Cadiz Government has become a mere illusion, and I should consider myself culpable, were I to continue any longer to obey it, and in this manner to prolong, and even to aggravate, the enormous misfortune which already weighs upon us. Induced by these causes, and animated and supported by the sentiments of the whole army under my command, solemnly and authentically declared, I have determined to enter into negotiations with Count Molitor, commanding the second corps of the French army."

The Cadiz Cortes denounced Morillo as a traitor, and sentenced him to death; but their power was gone, and others soon followed the example of Morillo. Ballasteros, who held Valencia, retired to Murcia, and subsequently to Granada, as the French advanced. On the 4th August, he acknowledged the authority of the Madrid Regency. Riego left Cadiz, hoping to prevail on the army of Ballasteros to renege

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era.

Our old city is unusually situated this winter. Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unusual life. Lectures abound, and are crowded.

It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the recent temple have been wonderfully successful. Tickets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be.

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures, that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusiasm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house singing with a greater enthusiasm than during some of these lectures. The lecturers do not seem to care to produce feeling, as do lecturers which exists. On this subject the whole seems to be charged with electricity, and a speaker seems to be only the conductor through which it flashes into expression.

It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost as beneath attention, as a disorganizer and a madman, has drawn out of the largest and most enthusiastic houses of any winter; and that, though the object of his lecture was to prove the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the slightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by attributing it to Mr. Phillips an almost fabulous amount of the most successful oratory. As in the time of Luther, the Romans, the teachers sought to cover up the mighty fact by the most absurd movement of society by ascribing to Luther supernatural gifts of person, intellect, voice, and manner; so now, many seek to bind themselves to the great change in the community, by attributing it to the oratorical power of an individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its lightnings almost wholly in vain, and that such an audience would once have received such a communication as the Jews did of constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land.

H. D. S.

Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN—NO. 5.

The Duke of Angoulême, on entering Spain, put forward the following proclamation: "Spaniards! everything will be done for you and with you. The French army, and only by your auxiliaries; your own flag will alone wave over your cities; the provinces that your soldiers shall traverse will be administered in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. We do not pretend to impose upon you laws; we only desire to restore to you order."

This was at least conciliatory in spirit and courteous in language; but three days after the Duke's proclamation appeared, another document had been issued from the French territory, of a most grossly offensive character. "Spaniards!" it said, "to you belongs the glory of exterminating the Revolutionary Hyndra. The Provisional Junta of Government declares that sovereignty resides entirely in the King, and emanates from him. Spaniards! your Government declares that it does not recognize, and holds as null, all the public and administrative acts, as well as the measures of a Government established by rebellion, and that consequently it temporarily re-establishes things in the state in which they were previously to the 7th March, 1820." This was indeed an insulting defiance, certainly not calculated to procure a peaceful restoration of the absolute prerogative, but to rouse every patriotic Spaniard to the most vigorous resistance. But, strange to say, among this extraordinary display of constancy and intensity that electrified all Europe, in the contest against Napoleon, all Europe was paralyzed, although the official returns of the army of Spain, at the invasion, gave an effective force of 95,750 men.

The French army marched from the Bidasoa to Madrid without resistance. On the 18th May, the Count Abisbal, who commanded the garrison of Madrid, surrendered the capital, which the French entered on the 20th. Mina, who commanded in Catalonia, having offered a vain resistance, embarked for England on the 7th November, and he has the glory of being the last to submit. On the 26th June, Morillo, to whom the defence of Galicia had been intrusted, issued a proclamation, declaring that "he would not acknowledge the Government illegally established by the Cortes," though from that Government he derived his commission. He signed his intention of sending a flag of truce to the French, and proposed a suspension of hostilities.

The preamble to this convention contains the following passages, which illustrate the dismal character of the Spaniards at this critical juncture. "The cause which we defend, although just in its origin, and honorably sustained, ceased to be so from the moment when the majority of the nation pronounced against it, and especially after what happened to the King and royal family, on their departure from Seville, when the King was placed in a state of captivity, which left him no freedom to act, even within the circle of the powers assigned to him by the Constitution. Henceforward, therefore, the legitimacy of the Cadiz Government has become a mere illusion, and I should consider myself culpable, were I to continue any longer to obey it, and in this manner to prolong, and even to aggravate, the enormous misfortune which already weighs upon us. Induced by these causes, and animated and supported by the sentiments of the whole army under my command, solemnly and authentically declared, I have determined to enter into negotiations with Count Molitor, commanding the second corps of the French army."

The Cadiz Cortes denounced Morillo as a traitor, and sentenced him to death; but their power was gone, and others soon followed the example of Morillo. Ballasteros, who held Valencia, retired to Murcia, and subsequently to Granada, as the French advanced. On the 4th August, he acknowledged the authority of the Madrid Regency. Riego left Cadiz, hoping to prevail on the army of Ballasteros to renege

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era.

Our old city is unusually situated this winter. Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unusual life. Lectures abound, and are crowded.

It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the recent temple have been wonderfully successful. Tickets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be.

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures, that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusiasm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house singing with a greater enthusiasm than during some of these lectures. The lecturers do not seem to care to produce feeling, as do lecturers which exists. On this subject the whole seems to be charged with electricity, and a speaker seems to be only the conductor through which it flashes into expression.

It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost as beneath attention, as a disorganizer and a madman, has drawn out of the largest and most enthusiastic houses of any winter; and that, though the object of his lecture was to prove the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the slightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by attributing it to Mr. Phillips an almost fabulous amount of the most successful oratory. As in the time of Luther, the Romans, the teachers sought to cover up the mighty fact by the most absurd movement of society by ascribing to Luther supernatural gifts of person, intellect, voice, and manner; so now, many seek to bind themselves to the great change in the community, by attributing it to the oratorical power of an individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its lightnings almost wholly in vain, and that such an audience would once have received such a communication as the Jews did of constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land.

H. D. S.

Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN—NO. 5.

The Duke of Angoulême, on entering Spain, put forward the following proclamation: "Spaniards! everything will be done for you and with you. The French army, and only by your auxiliaries; your own flag will alone wave over your cities; the provinces that your soldiers shall traverse will be administered in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. We do not pretend to impose upon you laws; we only desire to restore to you order."

This was at least conciliatory in spirit and courteous in language; but three days after the Duke's proclamation appeared, another document had been issued from the French territory, of a most grossly offensive character. "Spaniards!" it said, "to you belongs the glory of exterminating the Revolutionary Hyndra. The Provisional Junta of Government declares that sovereignty resides entirely in the King, and emanates from him. Spaniards! your Government declares that it does not recognize, and holds as null, all the public and administrative acts, as well as the measures of a Government established by rebellion, and that consequently it temporarily re-establishes things in the state in which they were previously to the 7th March, 1820." This was indeed an insulting defiance, certainly not calculated to procure a peaceful restoration of the absolute prerogative, but to rouse every patriotic Spaniard to the most vigorous resistance. But, strange to say, among this extraordinary display of constancy and intensity that electrified all Europe, in the contest against Napoleon, all Europe was paralyzed, although the official returns of the army of Spain, at the invasion, gave an effective force of 95,750 men.

The French army marched from the Bidasoa to Madrid without resistance. On the 18th May, the Count Abisbal, who commanded the garrison of Madrid, surrendered the capital, which the French entered on the 20th. Mina, who commanded in Catalonia, having offered a vain resistance, embarked for England on the 7th November, and he has the glory of being the last to submit. On the 26th June, Morillo, to whom the defence of Galicia had been intrusted, issued a proclamation, declaring that "he would not acknowledge the Government illegally established by the Cortes," though from that Government he derived his commission. He signed his intention of sending a flag of truce to the French, and proposed a suspension of hostilities.

The preamble to this convention contains the following passages, which illustrate the dismal character of the Spaniards at this critical juncture. "The cause which we defend, although just in its origin, and honorably sustained, ceased to be so from the moment when the majority of the nation pronounced against it, and especially after what happened to the King and royal family, on their departure from Seville, when the King was placed in a state of captivity, which left him no freedom to act, even within the circle of the powers assigned to him by the Constitution. Henceforward, therefore, the legitimacy of the Cadiz Government has become a mere illusion, and I should consider myself culpable, were I to continue any longer to obey it, and in this manner to prolong, and even to aggravate, the enormous misfortune which already weighs upon us. Induced by these causes, and animated and supported by the sentiments of the whole army under my command, solemnly and authentically declared, I have determined to enter into negotiations with Count Molitor, commanding the second corps of the French army."

The Cadiz Cortes denounced Morillo as a traitor, and sentenced him to death; but their power was gone, and others soon followed the example of Morillo. Ballasteros, who held Valencia, retired to Murcia, and subsequently to Granada, as the French advanced. On the 4th August, he acknowledged the authority of the Madrid Regency. Riego left Cadiz, hoping to prevail on the army of Ballasteros to renege

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era.

Our old city is unusually situated this winter. Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unusual life. Lectures abound, and are crowded.

It is not necessary that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in the recent temple have been wonderfully successful. Tickets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be.

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures, that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusiasm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house singing with a greater enthusiasm than during some of these lectures. The lecturers do not seem to care to produce feeling, as do lecturers which exists. On this subject the whole seems to be charged with electricity, and a speaker seems to be only the conductor through which it flashes into expression.

It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost as beneath attention, as a disorganizer and a madman, has drawn out of the largest and most enthusiastic houses of any winter; and that, though the object of his lecture was to prove the absolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the slightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by attributing it to Mr. Phillips an almost fabulous amount of the most successful oratory. As in the time of Luther, the Romans, the teachers sought to cover up the mighty fact by the most absurd movement of society by ascribing to Luther supernatural gifts of person, intellect, voice, and manner; so now, many seek to bind themselves to the great change in the community, by attributing it to the oratorical power of an individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its lightnings almost wholly in vain, and that such an audience would once have received such a communication as the Jews did of constant, the Poet can never cease out of our land.

H. D. S.

Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN—NO. 5.

The Duke of Angoulême, on entering Spain, put forward the following proclamation: "Spaniards! everything will be done for you and with you. The French army, and only by your auxiliaries; your own flag will alone wave over your cities; the provinces that your soldiers shall traverse will be administered in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. We do not pretend to impose upon you laws; we only desire to restore to you order."

This was at least conciliatory in spirit and courteous in language; but three days after the Duke's proclamation appeared, another document had been issued from the French territory, of a most grossly offensive character. "Spaniards!" it said, "to you belongs the glory of exterminating the Revolutionary Hyndra. The Provisional Junta of Government declares that sovereignty resides entirely in the King, and emanates from him. Spaniards! your Government declares that it does not recognize, and holds as null, all the public and administrative acts, as well as the measures of a Government established by rebellion, and that consequently it temporarily re-establishes things in the state in which they were previously to the 7th March, 1820." This was indeed an insulting defiance, certainly not calculated to procure a peaceful restoration of the absolute prerogative, but to rouse every patriotic Spaniard to the most vigorous resistance. But, strange to say, among this extraordinary display of constancy and intensity that electrified all Europe, in the contest against Napoleon, all Europe was paralyzed, although the official returns of the army of Spain, at the invasion, gave an effective force of 95,750 men.

The French army marched from the Bidasoa to Madrid without resistance. On the 18th May, the Count Abisbal, who commanded the garrison of Madrid, surrendered the capital, which the French entered on the 20th. Mina, who commanded in Catalonia, having offered a vain resistance, embarked for England on the 7th November, and he has the glory of being the last to submit. On the 26th June, Morillo, to whom the defence of Galicia had been intrusted, issued a proclamation, declaring that "he would not acknowledge the Government illegally established by the Cortes," though from that Government he derived his commission. He signed his intention of sending a flag of truce to the French, and proposed a suspension of hostilities.

The preamble to this convention contains the following passages, which illustrate the dismal character of the Spaniards at this critical juncture. "The cause which we defend, although just in its origin, and honorably sustained, ceased to be so from the moment when the majority of the nation pronounced against it, and especially after what happened to the King and royal family, on their departure from Seville, when the King was placed in a state of captivity, which left him no freedom to act, even within the circle of the powers assigned to him by the Constitution. Henceforward, therefore, the legitimacy of the Cadiz Government has become a mere illusion, and I should consider myself culpable, were I to continue any longer to obey it, and in this manner to prolong, and even to aggravate, the enormous misfortune which already weighs upon us. Induced by these causes, and animated and supported by the sentiments of the whole army under my command, solemnly and authentically declared, I have determined to enter into negotiations with Count Molitor, commanding the second corps of the French army."